Popish Mercy
AND
JUSTICE.

Being

An Account, not of those (more than an hundred Thousand) massacred in *France* by the Papists, formerly, but of some later Persecutions of the *French Protestants*.

Set forth in their PETITION to the

FRENCH KING.

Translated for the Information of English Protestants.

By *Ezreel Tonge*, the first Discoverer of this most horrid Plot to His Majesty.

Crimine ab uno disce omnes.

The tender mercies of the wicked are cruelties.

-Behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power. Eccles. 4. 1.

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of Judgement and Justice in a Province, marvel not at the matter: for he that is higher then the highest regardeth, and there are higher than they, Eccles. 5. 8.

London, Printed by *Th. Dawks*, and are to be sold at the white Swan by Apothecarys hall in Black fryers. 1679.

Licensed, *Decemb.* 10. 1678.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There is preparing for the Press *A Brief History of* PRINTING; Dedicated to the Kings Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament: Very useful for all in Authority, and for Scholars. Written, for the good of Posterity, by *Thomas Dawks* Printer to the Kings most excellent Majesty in the British Language.

In Hilary Term will be published Horæ Mathematicæ *seu* URANIA; *The Soul of Astrology:* containing that Art in all its parts; wherein more especially you will find 1. A *New* Discourse on the 12 signs. 2. A refutation of the Planetary hour, Terms of the Planets, deep, pitted & azimene degrees. 3. A *new* Method of managing Nativities without trouble of Calculation, by Inspection only. 4. A new Method of judging Directions. 5. A Compendium of *Argol's* way. 6. A *New* Method of judging Horary Questions: 7. Judgment of Annual Revolutions of the World. 8. Of Monthly Observations, & Meteorological Predictions. 9. Judgment of Eclipses, Aspects of the Planets & Comets. 10. How to find the Planets and stars rising, southing and setting by *new* Tables never before published. 11. The Reason and Demonstration of the Aspects of the Planets. 12. The various uses of the Sexaginary Table: with many other things of excellent use, too tedious here to be related. And followed with II. *Synopsis Medicinæ*, (so often mention'd in the *New London Dispensatory*) Or, A Compendium of Physick, Chyrurgery and Alchimy; inlarged through all its Parts (astrologically proposed, and chymically applyed:) among which you will find, 1. The Anatomy of the Body of Man. 2. The Order and Method of the Chyrurgions Chest. 3. The Art of Embalming both after the Ægyptian and European wayes. 4. The 112 Arcanums of *Joh. Pet. Faber.* 5. The Process of the Universal Medicine of *Paracelsus*, as 'twas taken out of the Original Manuscript. Both which are written by *W. Salmon*, Professor of Physick, living at the red Balls in Salisbury Court, Fleetstreet: and Printed by *Th. Dawks*, in Black-fryers.

To the KING.

Sir,

LEWIS de Liſle Eſquier, Lord of Ollon, Frederick de Vins Eſq; Lord of Barveil, Francis, Henry and Iſaac de Bloſſet Eſquiers; Claudius de Maumirey, and James le Suerre do moſt humbly remonſtrate to your Majeſty, That amongſt the Places of the Proteſtant Religion in the Province of Burgundy, that of Vaujaucourt near to Avalon, hath been well eſtabliſhed, and was confirmed by the Lord Bouchu Intendant of that Province; which the Rector of that Pariſh could not endure, nor the Gray Fryars of Vezelay, whoſe Guardian, named du Han, did not only bring the Proceſs againſt it to cauſe it to be forbidden and ſuppreſt, but did by Libels printed and publiſhed, and by his Sermons endeavored to perſuade the People of that Country, That your Majeſty was reſolved to cauſe all the places of that Religion in that Province to be pulled down, and ſo likewiſe throughout all France, and not

to tolerate the ſaid Reformed Religion therein any longer. They conſpired to raiſe a ſeditious Tumult of the Catholick Communalty, as well of that place as of the Neighborhood againſt them of the ſaid Proteſtant Religion, and to take occaſion by a Synod, which was to be held at the ſaid Vaujaucourt, on the 13th of June 1667. and the following dayes, that thereby they might at once drive away and deſtroy all the Miniſters in Burgundy: and to draw a Confluence of People to that Place, he cauſed publick Notice to be given all about every where of the Meeting of that Synod, and that his Deſign was to be there, and to diſpute againſt all the Miniſters, and to refute what they preached in their Sermons. And he did indeed appear there accordingly, followed by multitudes of People: And preſently, upon his Arrival, he ſet up his Preaching Pulpit directly before the door of the Inn where all the Proteſtant Miniſters lodg'd, deſigning, that when they came either in or out, they might be expos'd to the mutinous people. And having ſpent the four firſt daies in Preaching ſeditiouſly againſt the Doctrine of the Proteſtant Miniſters, and purſuing them with Challenges unto the Place of their Exerciſe, where he was attended by three or four thouſand Perſons, and continually affronting and inſulting over them, becauſe they would not Diſpute with them, on the 19th of the ſaid June, he executed his miſchievous Deſign by ringing the Allarm-Bell, and by crying HARLAU, HARLAU, which is the Word there uſed to raiſe a Tumult, and which he gave the Mutineers himſelf: All whoſe Fury fell upon your Petitioners, who (whilſt the Women, Children and feeble Perſons ſaved themſelves in ſeveral places) preſented themſelves to this inraged Multitude, endeavored to appeaſe them by ſweet paſſionate Intreaties: and the ſaid Lord Ollon principally, who being the Lord of that

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Place, believed that his Vaſſals would have had ſome Reſpect for him, and have aſſiſted him in putting a ſtop to that Diſorder; but he, as well as the reſt, was firſt outragiouſly abus'd in words, and then aſſaulted with Stones, Cudgels, Swords, Halberts, and Spits, knock'd down, wounded, and grievouſly bruiſed in all parts of their Bodyes, dragg'd by their hair to be caſt into the River; nor had the Murderers here deſiſted, but that 'twas thought they had been dead: One of them deſigning to diſpatch the Lord of Ollon, took up the heavieſt ſtone he could find, and threw it at his head with all his force: After they had done this, theſe ſeditious people went and broke open the doors of many Houſes, and amongſt others, the houſe of Zachary and James Courcelles, in which the ſaid Miniſters and and others were lodged, which houſes they plundred: Now alſo ſome Women and other Catholicks improving their time, took up your Petitioners and carried them into the Caſtle of that place, where they lay a great while before they gave any ſign of life, having loſt, in a manner, all their Blood by the many wounds that were given them.

As Violences that were ſo notorious could not be diſſembled, your Petitioners ſent the 21 of the ſaid June, to preſent their Complaint to the ſaid Lord Bouchu, who gave Commiſſion to the Lord Guijon, Lieutenant Criminal of Avalon, to take Information thereof, and to take for his Aſſiſtant, of the pretended Reformed Religion, the Lord Rey de Morand, a Councellor at Law, which was done the next day, and ſixty Witneſſes examined, as well of the one as of the other Religion, which related all the Circumſtances of the Sedition of which the ſaid Gray-fryer du Han having had Advice, and not doubting that he was charged as the principal Author of all that hapned, he went and inticed the Attor-

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ny General of the Parliament of Dijon; who, upon his ſute, deputed the Lord Chaumelis, a Senator of the ſaid Parliament, to take Information of the ſame Fact; pretending againſt all appearance of Reaſon, That they of the Proteſtant Religion, who were not above 70 or or 80 perſons (compriſing in that number the Miniſters, Elders, Oldmen, Women and Children) had intended to abuſe them of the Catholick Religion, who were in number 6000 and more: and the ſame du Han, having cauſed himſelf to be examined, produced for witneſſes thoſe who were the moſt violent in the Aſſault and Plunder: Your Petitioners, being adviſed thereof, had cauſe to fear that, this Information being delivered into that Parliament, they ſhould be treated as Criminals, were oblig'd to make Application to your Majeſty, who having taken Notice that this Proceeding was a Recrimination, and that the Parliament of Dijon was not competent to take Cognizance of this Affair, wherein the Religion was ſo much concern'd, remitted it to the ſaid Lord Bouchu, thereof, after Information taken to Judge with Sovereign Authority, and joyning to them in Commiſſion ſeven Graduats.

This Power which made the ſaid Lord Bouchu abſolute Maſter of the Affair, wrought a notable change in the manner of his Proceedings, for whereas before he had treated them well, and teſtified to them, That he had all manner of Inclination to do them Juſtice for the Abuſes and Indignities they had ſuffered: They were ſurprized to find that in ſtead thereof, he had ſent to ſeek for the Information taken by the Lord Chaumelis, and having compared it with that of the Lord de Guijon, he had put one part of your Petitioners under an Arreſt, and obliged others of them, and ſome Catholiques alſo to a perſonal Appearance, and directed a new Commiſſion to the ſaid Lord Guijon, Lieute-

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nant Criminal of Avalon, with an Assistant of the pretended Protestant Religion to continue the Inquisition, and to perfect the Process unto Judgment exclusively, and, which was more strange, he permitted his said Delegate to take Information more at large of all the Articles and Instructions of your Majesties Attorny, and of the said Gray-Fryer du Han, that the Witnesses appointed by the said Attorny might be examined upon the Contents of the said Articles: which was very unreasonable, for that the said Gray-Fryer is dead to the World, and therefore uncapable to act and plead in Law: and besides accused and convicted to have been the Boutefew or Incendiary of this popular Insurrection, and therefore could not be Plantiff, nor ought those his Articles of Charge to be received, which were contrived for his own Discharge. This Partiality made way for another, which was that this Gray-Fryer being thus authorized to give-in Articles, went on so far as to frame and obtain an injurious and scandalous Sentence against your Petitioners, whom he accused to have attempted to begin a Civil WAR in France by this Insurrection, of which, he suggested, they were the Authors: Which obliged them, when the first Publication thereof was made, to interpose an Appeal, as against an Abuse, which being signified to your Majesties said Attorney of the said place of Avalon, he made a Return on the foot of the Writ, on the 5 of September, that he had done nothing therein nor known nothing thereof: and yet nevertheless when they would have stopt them from proceeding in the said Publications, which tended towards new Seditions, the aforesaid Delegate, of his own private Authority, ordained, That it should go on: In pursuance whereof the said Publications being made, there were at least a Thousand Witnesses offered themselves to be examined, out of which the said Gray-Fry-

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er chose 206, who were the very same that followed his Orders in this Insurrection, and caused them to be heard by the said Lord Guijon the Delegate.

But this Information, which was not finished till the Month of November, was never yet concluded on, nor any Decretal Judgment made upon the Charges contained therein, the said Delegate contenting himself with the Judicial Decrees of Arrest and personal Appearance, which the said Lord Bouchu had made upon the first Informations, by his Ordinance of the 19th of August: which obliged your Petitioners, cited by those Decrees, to apply themselves again to your Majesty, to whom it being represented, that by your first Order of the 6 of July, you had judged the Parliament of Dijon incompetent of that Affair, and consequently the Information also that was taked by the Lord Chaumelis, an Assistant or Commissioner of the said Parliament, (who had not called to him any Assistant of the pretended Protestant Religion) was also null, and ought not to have been regarded: Your Majesty gave out another Order of the 24 of October, by which it was ordained, That in the Prosecution and Judgment of the said Affair, the said Lord Bouchu should have no regard to the Information of the Lord of Chaumelis, but only to those taken by the said Lord Guijon, and Rey de Morant, his Assistant; and what the said Lord Bouchu would, should cause to be made anew, and in the aforesaid form, on which he should further execute the said Order of the 6 of July, according to its Form and Tenure. In pursuance of which last Order, it is certain, That not only the said Information of the said Lord of Chaumelis, but the Decrees of personal Appearance and Arrest of the said Lord Bouchu, judged by his Determination thereon against your Petitioners, were vacated, and consequently that the process against them ought

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to be made upon new Charges and new Decrees; nevertheleſs upon them it is that the greater part of your Petitioners are Condemned as contumacious, and the Lord Bouchu hath given Judgment againſt them without other Information, and againſt all form of Law on the 30 of July laſt, having firſt declared by certain particular Catholicks, whom he cauſed preſently to appear in perſon, and that the ſaid Charges and Allegations were ſufficient to ground the Proceſs.

By this Judgment, (which without doubt will ſurprize your Majeſty) he hath declared the Defaults of ſix of your Petitioners, and four others to be legally taken and obtained, and to be effectual, giving Judgment againſt them, and ſix others who appeared and put in their Defence; and for reparation of the Charges ariſing from the Proceſs, he hath condemned your ſaid Orators alone in 6000 livers ſolid fine; whereof the ſaid Lords of Ollon, Barveil and Pougues were each to pay 1000 livers, and the Lords of Seurre, Monmire, Henry and Iſaac de Bloſſet, each of them 750 livers applicable to the following uſes; to wit, 1000 livers to your Majeſties benefit, 2000 to the Hoſpital of St. Reine, 1000 to that of Avalon, 600 to the Repairs of the Seſſions Houſe of the Bayliwick of Dijon, 300 livers to the Cloiſter of the Gray-Fryers of Vezelay, the like ſum of 300 livers to the Cloiſter of the Minnu Fryers of Avalon, and another 300 livers to the Capouchins of the ſaid Avalon, and 150 livers to the Church of Vaujau-court, 200 livers to Zachary Courcelles for his Concerns, 150 to three other private perſons for their Concerns, and Joſhua Prevoſt and James Mugnier were condemned, and namely, the firſt in 20 livers fine, and 60 livers damage to Lazarus Perin, and the other in ten livers fine, and all theſe aforeſaid condemned to the whole Coſt and Charges of the ſute, and as for the ſaid

private Catholicks, they were discharged from attending the Court, and quit of the Process; and it was ordered that John Gravier, Minister of Chastillon, should be taken, arrested and carried to the Royal Prison of Dijon, to have his process made and perfected, and to compleat this work, there is added that your Majesty should be very humbly petitioned to forbid the publick Exercise of the Protestant Religion through the whole extent of the said Bayliwich of Avalon; and that to that intent the Churches wherein they keep that Exercise should be speedily pulled down and demolished.

This Judgment hath supprized and scandalized all the Country, even all the Catholicks that have any little Justice in them, seeing that instead of punishing exemplarily this popular Fury, which was terrible to all people; the assaulted, and rather they who were Massacred paid the Fine, the damage and charges are given to the Murderers; and beyond all this, both they and all the Inhabitants of the Bayliwick of Avalon were menaced to be deprived of the Exercise of their Religion. And that very Churches which escaped in the Sedition, and had undergone the examination made of its Titles by the said Lord Bouchu beaten down and demolished; the Hospital and Cloysters of the Country round enriched with their Spoils, and that in particular whereof the said Du Hau was Warden, who was the Author and Promoter of the Furyes and Plunders exercised on the Petitioners, their Houses and Goods, and which is very extraordinary; That this Gray-Fryer, who pretends, and is, according to the Laws of France, the Statutes and Vows of his Order, civilly Dead; hath no right to bring any Sute or Action, and was both accused and convicted Legally and Justly, and could be at, nor have no Charges, it being one of

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the Vows of his Order; that he touch no money at all; hath notwithstanding obtained a Decree for his Expenses, which he hath since caused to be rated at Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty two livers, one penny half penny, by an Execution, where he hath served the Petitioners, with a Protestation upon their Refusal, to cause their Goods to be seized and sold: all which tends to the giving Licentious Indulgence to such people as are Seditiously enclined against them of the Protestant Religion; but also to such Preachers who are but too much enclined to instigate them against such who will give ear to them. Whereupon neither your Petitioners, nor any other of the Protestant Religion, can be in any security, whereby your Majesty may perceive of what Importance it is, and how necessary that some single Sovereign Judge be constituted, and liberty given him to choose his Assistants; and particularly a supreme Intendant, who may make choise of such Assistants to him, as are not too much obliged to complyance and submission; of which the Lord Bouchu without doubt, if any is to be suspected, who having been forced by evident proofs of the exercise of the Protestant Religion in the Vaujaucourt to confirm it, was not displeased to have this occasion given him, to declare your Petitioners criminal in this popular Sedition, that he might thence take an occasion to put to the end of his Judgment this Petition to your Majesty, to deprive all the Inhabitants of the said Baylliwick, the liberty of serving God, and to ordain the demolition of all their Churches. But this Soverainty which was given him did not extend to dispense with him from observing all forms common and necessary for the Conviction of the Guilty.

Now that your Majesty may know he hath omitted and violated the most essential Procedures, you are besought to consider, That there have been three Bills of Complaint. The first taken by the Lord Guyon Lieutenant, Criminal of Avalon, and upon this there can be no pretence, to say; That your Petitioners could be condemned, for that it was taken upon their complaint, the Contents whereof was very well proved by 60 Witnesses, which they produced and caused to be examined, who named and convicted the Authors and Actors of that Conspiracy. The second, which was taken at the instigation of the said Gray Fryer du Hau, at the instance of the Attorny General for the Parliament of Dyon, by the Lord Caumelis was declared Null, by your Majesties Order, granted the 14. of October, which without doubt did extend to nullify also the Decrees judged by the said Lord Bouchu, upon the Complaints contained therein: There remains only then the third Indictment, by 206 Witnesses, put-in in September, and finished in November, upon which the Lord Bouchu could find any complaint or charge to found his Judgement; but first of all that is Null, being made to the prejudice of an Appeal of Abuse, in the grant of that Indictment, which Abuse consisted in this: That the grant of that Indictment could not legally be obtained, without the permission of a royal Judge, which ought always to go before the Cognizance of the Cause, it being not in the power of parties to publish Indictments and Complaints, according to their own fancies, nor to have them granted and published, for otherwise many dangerous Informations, and such as might have very bad consequences, might be made publick, and such indeed in the present case they were in which the Gray-Fryer instigated by labouring for his own Discharge, had and made use of that in his Information, whereof he was the sole Author; as namely, That your Petitioners and

others

others who were Assembled at Vaujaucourt, had conspired to make an Insurrection, to begin a Civil War in France; a ridiculous Calumny amongst reasonable persons, which nevertheless was very apt to put Stones and other Weapons into the hands of the Rabble, very credulous and easily moved to Insurrections, Slaughter and Plunder, whence it appears that such a permission was necessary in this case, according to the constant use of all the Jurisdictions of the Kingdom, but that it ought also to have been agreed and limitted by the discretion of the said Judge, and not left to the discretion of a passionate Monk; and it is certain that the Lord Bouchu himself, ought to have reduced it by his discretion, to supportable terms, because this is a point of highest consequence in the judgement of a Sute, and and not to have left it to a Sub-delegate, to whom he could have only committed the simple prosecution and information, and not that which might give the decisive blow to the chief concern, or issue of the cause. There was also an Abuse or Error in regard of the person who obtained this Sentence, which was the Gray Fryer alone, notwithstanding he neither was nor could be a party to the Sute, but your Majesties Attorney, only who declared when the said Appeal upon abuse was signified to him, that he had no notice of the Sentence, nor of the publication made thereof: Add hereto, that by the Ordinance of the said Lord Bouchu, of the 19. of August no Witnesses ought to have been examined, but such as should have been appointed by your Majesties Attorney; whence it follows, that the 20 Witnesses who were examined to the said last Sentence, being pick't by the said Gray Fryer du Han, out of more then 1000, which were propounded to be examined. This Indictment or Sentence was also Null, being it must needs be presumed, That this Monk would chuse none but his Accomplices

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in his Fury, who, for their own and his discharge, would be careful not to fail in accusing your Petitioners: and this is very considerable, because of another Nullity observable in the proceedings of the Lord Bouchu, which is omitting the Re-examination of the Witnesses, and confronting them with the Defendents, which formalities are for certain absolutely necessary to perfect and put the last hand to criminal Processes, that are of any consequence. The Re-examination consists in this, that the witnesses who proves any charge being summoned a second time for this purpose, and appearing before the Judge, his Deposition be read unto him, to know whether he persist therein, and whether he have any thing to add to it, or take from it: and Confronting is the presenting the Witnesses and the Defendant face to face, that on the one hand the Witness may declare whether he know the Defendant, and whether he be the person against whom he depose; and on the other side, the Defendant may say, whether he know the Witness, and whether he may be creditable or he have some exception against him, which he is obliged to make presently, otherwise he will not be allowed; see here what is observable on the behalf of the Defendant, who appears to make any Defence by way of cross Interrogatories put into the Judge, and presents himself to be confronted by the Witnesses, and for them who make default by not appearing, and contumacy, there is a re-examination of the witnesses only had, that serves instead of a confrontation, which in this case is termed imaginary. Now, as for the private Catholicks, who were of the number of the Seditions, there was no need of confrontation nor re-examination for what concerned them, for there being nothing from the beginning Decreed against them, but that they should appear personally, they presented themselves, and having made

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their Defence, and finding the Lord Bouchu disposed to treat them favourably, they declared that they would be judged of that which was charged against them, but as to your Petitioners, who of Plaintiffs were made Defendents, and of Accusers accused, and perceived very well by the first Decrees that the Lord Bouchu made against them, as soon as he was declared their Soveraign Judge, that he had a design to treat them as Criminals, they were very far from declaring that they would take judgement on the charges deposed against them, by such Witnesses as were themselves guilty of the Violences and Robberies committed against them; so that the Lord Bouchu ought, if he would condemn them, to have observed against them all the ordinary formalities: In doing which, he ought first to have past Sentence on your Petitioners Appeal of Abuse, against the Indictment granted against them, the scandalous Publication whereof, had produced that cloud of 1000 Witnesses: after that if he could have convinced the Petitioners, and had judged the Indictment valid, whereof the Witnesses had been prict, not by the Attorney Royal, but by the Gray Fryer, then he should have consulted with his Assistant, and made the new decretal Orders against the Petitioners, and have caused them to be signified unto them, to obliged them to appear, put in their defence, and abide the confrontation of the Witnesses against them, and thereupon to re-examine the Witnesses, and confront them effectually against them that appeared, and by supposition against those who made default: but, for certain, there was nothing done of all this, but he stuck to his first Decrees, though they were annulled by your Majesties Order of the 24. of October, as well as the Information taken by the Lord Chammelis, upon which his Judgement was made; and this is the sorry foundation on which he hath built and taken advantage

vantage of your Petitioners as contumacious, becauſe they would not appear upon his firſt Decrees, and without citing them by Writ according to uſe, and without re-examination of Witneſſes, he condemned them by his Judgment.

As for what concerns the Lord D'Ollon he appeared before him, made his Defence as he was required, which was alſo taken only two days before the ſaid Judgment, he ſtill declaring that he was ready to abide the confrontation of the Witneſſes, if any of them could give in any charge againſt him.

It cannot be pretended that he was wanting in any thing, but on the contrary he would have been well pleaſed that the ſaid Witneſſes had been preſented to him, becauſe he could eaſily have excepted againſt them, and have convinced them to have been themſelves guilty of all the Diſorder; neither would any other proof have been needed againſt them than the Indictment brought againſt them at the beginning, at the requeſt of the Petitioner; wherein it was by 60 unreprovable Witneſſes, That thoſe who were laſt examined, who inſiſted on any charge, were they who executed the Conſpiracy againſt the Aſſembly of the Synod, where your Petitioners were Aſſaulted, Wounded, Murdered, Maſſacred, dragg'd by the hair, left for dead, the Money they had about them rob'd from them, and their Hats, Swords, Belts and Coats, and the reſt of their Cloaths torn in pieces, and many of their Houſes broken up and plundered, and all this at the ſound of the Alarm Bell, and with a continual cry of Harlau, Harlau againſt the Hugonets, which is the word to raiſe Sedition. Nor can any Compariſon be made betwixt theſe two Informations, becauſe the former was made according to all the forms of Law, and was confirmed and authorized by your Majeſties Order, of the 24 of Octo-

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ber, whereas this latter is a pure recrimination, and absolutely null, in that it was made contrary to all Judicial Order: and it is to be considered that the Catholicks who were summoned at first upon the former Information and did personally appear, knowing that they were convicted of Violence and Robbery, did acknowledge one part of their Charge, That they had entred into the Houses of the Protestants, and taken some of their Goods, believing that it was allowed them, and that the Plunder had been given the Catholicks; and this notwithstanding, by the Judgment of the Lord Bouchu, they were purely and simply dismissed and discharged from the Court and Sute, without condemning them to the Restitution of what they had Robbed.

This Judgment wherein he took to him no Assistant of the Protestant Religion, can therefore neither subsist in form and matter, being it is against all Rules of Legal Proceedings, and against Justice, which cannot allow that the Guilty, convicted both by their own confessions and good proofs, whereunto they have nothing to object, whereon they have joyned Issue, should be sent away absolved, and the Gentlemen who had always lived in Peace, and with all Sweetness and Moderation in the Country, without being ever accused of the least Violence, and who, on all occasions when they were called to your Majesties Service, have behaved themselves according to their Duty; and finally, who have by the same Information proved by 60 unreprovable Witnesses, that they have no hand, nor were any partakers of the Sedition in Question, but only as they were the sad and unhappy objects thereof, who suffered therein all imaginable Outrages and Indignities, and yet are condemned in great penalties, as some great and criminal Offenders, and threatned to be deprived as seditious persons, of that which is more dear unto them than

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their Lives, to wit, the Liberty of their Conscience, and Exercise of their Religion in their Churches.

This Judgement is not at all difinitive, for if it had been given in Parliament, or in some Soveraign Court, the Petitioners, who are condemned as contumatious, would always, or for five years at least, have liberty to appear, make their defence, and submit to Confrontations; and it is certain, That their appearance only would annul the Sentence of their Condemnation, their defaults and contumacy. But they most humbly pray your Majesty, that they may not be constrained to appear before the Lord Bouchu, and to acknowledge him for their Soveraign Judge, after so irregular and unjust proceeding, as he hath used in the said Indictment and Judgement upon the whole Sute: They require not to be dismissed and absolved, upon what they report of their Innocency, nor that they should be condemned upon their simple Affirmation whom they accuse, to have conspired to Massacre them, and to have exercised against them the cruelties and robberies, which have been above declared, all this appears in the consideration of the Cause: There are two Informations, The one taken upon your Petitioners complaint and request, in which there is no defect, and your Majesty hath judged it good and valid, by your Sentence of the four and twentieth of October, and, as for the other it is Null by the reasons related above, which are of much greater force than those whereby your Majesty was induced to vacate and reject, by the firm Sentence which the Lord Chaumelis had made, in that besides the recrimination which is common to both the Indictment in hand, had for its foundation an abusive monitory citation, obtained by a Criminal Monk, and without making your Majesties Attorney party thereunto, who alone had power to prosecute the Information upon the Process and to produce

duce the Witneſſes, and who would not have taken the way of a monitory citation, in a matter wherein it can never be allowed, in regard it is not poſſible to have juſtice againſt a Sedition, if means be given to the Seditious to prevent themſelves, and to be Witneſſes in their own Cauſe, and for their own juſtification, and for the Lord Bouchu without doubt cannot be diſpoſed to condemn and reject that which he hath already approved, and other Judges will make great difficulty to do it, your Majeſty is moſt humbly beſought, to paſs Sentence, as you have already done of the nullity of the Information of the Lord Chaumelis, and to give them other Judges, ſuch as are not ſuſpected of partiality againſt your Petitioners, both to determine on the firſt Information, and to take others if they judge it needful, and to make an end of fitting this Proceſs, for Re-hearing.

This conſidered, Great Sir, and the Importance of the affair, whereon there is queſtion of doing Juſtice, on a Sedition of this nature and quality, for ſecuring the repoſe and tranquility of the Country: May it pleaſe your Majeſty, without inſiſting on the Ordinance of the Lord Bouchu, of the nineteenth of Auguſt 1667. and all that which is don and enſued thereupon, to ſend back unto ſome Royal Court of the Province of Burgundy, other than that of Avalon, the Inſtruction, Iſſue and Judgement of this Sute; and to Ordain, That to this end the firſt information taken by the Lord Guijon and Rey de morande his Aſſiſtant, be brought thither viewed, and determined, and a new one taken thereon, if it be neceſsary, by good Witneſſes to be produced, by your Majeſties Attorny of the ſaid Court, on whoſe information and inſtance, and not of any other, the ſaid Judgement may be wholy made, an Aſſiſtant of the Reformed Religion, being Aſſumed to him therein, according to the Edict at Nants, and the ſaid Order of

the

the 24 of October, all without prejudice to an Appeal to one of the Chambers of the Edict, unless your Majestie will rather be pleased to assume the cause, and give Judgment therein you self.

And your Petitioners shall continue their Prayers unto God for your Majesties Health and Prosperity.

But this Petition avail'd nothing for redress of these Grievances complained of by the Protestants. Finis.

The Publisher to the Reader.

THis Translation and several other Pieces were prepared for the Press some time before this Plot broke out, and attended till Now, a convenient season for their Publication. *Ez. Tonge.*

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